



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

286 are Cryptogams and 1254 are Phanerogams. The Cryptogams are 119 cellular and 167 vascular, and the Phanerogams are 125 Gymnosperms and 113 are Angiosperms. The Angiosperms embrace 467 apetalous, 406 polypetalous, and 106 gamopetalous species." The comparison that is made between this flora and that of the Cretaceous systems below, and the Eocene above, is highly instructive. It is well known that the students of palæobotany have insisted that the evidence throws the Laramie into the Eocene series, while the cultivators of the palæontology of the Vertebrata have been equally certain that this system must be placed at the summit of the Cretaceous. The specialists in Invertebrata have not produced very strong evidence either way. It is therefore a matter of much interest that Mr. Ward, after this full survey of the flora, writes as follows: "Taking all these facts into consideration, therefore, I do not hesitate to say that the Laramie Flora as closely resembles the Senonian Flora as it does either the Eocene or the Miocene Flora. But again, I would insist that this does not necessarily prove either the Cretaceous age of the Laramie Group or its simultaneous deposit with any of the upper Cretaceous beds." To the palæontologist the above paragraph will be sufficient to settle finally the reference of the Laramie to the Cretaceous series, without regard to the question of synchronism. We are not fully acquainted with the true time-relations of the extinct floræ and faunæ of the northern hemisphere, but we have evidence enough to show that, whether exactly synchronous in different parts of this area or not, the nonconformity in time has not been very great.

The memoir is accompanied by numerous illustrations.—*E. D. Cope.*

**Keep's West Coast Shells.**<sup>1</sup>—This is a popular work of convenient size for the pocket, and on a subject which is interesting to every lover of nature. With its help the student may identify the species in their haunts, not by a system of scientific analytical keys, but by the aid of excellent wood-cuts, and appropriate descriptions of their external characters. As a book for the amateur, and as introductory to a more severe scientific treatment of the subject, this book is admirably adapted.

**Batrachians and Reptiles of Central America and Mexico.**—In this Bulletin (No. 32) of the United States National Museum Prof. E. D. Cope has published a synonymic and geographical catalogue of the animals referred to in the title. The

<sup>1</sup> West Coast Shells. A Familiar Description of the Marine, Fresh-Water, and Land Mollusks of the United States found west of the Rocky Mountains. By Josiah Keep, A.M. San Francisco: Bancroft Bros. & Co., 1887.